

CORRECT on all occasions

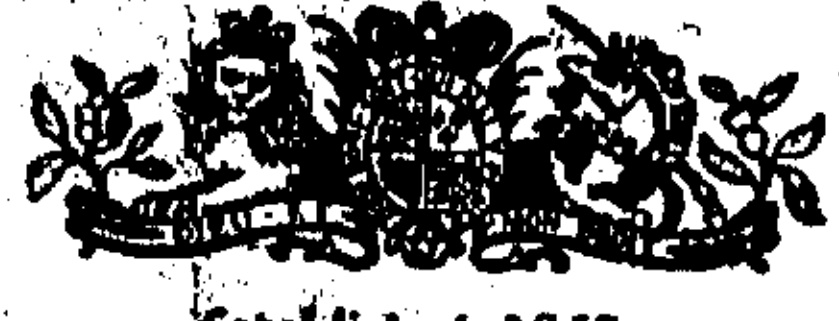
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THOUSANDS FIGHT ITALIAN FLOODS

Homeless Inhabitants Left Marooned

Ferrara, Nov. 20. Thirty-thousand rescuers flung themselves into the "battle" of the Po River with renewed urgency today as fresh disaster rolled toward the flooded delta.

Far away at Turin, on the other side of Italy, the river rose to an ominous seven feet in 48 hours after heavy downpours in the mountains of Piedmont, where it was still raining tonight.

It may be a day or two before these new torrents roll across North Italy and reach the half dozen gaping holes in the Po dykes between Ferrara and the Adriatic.

But then millions of tons of water will surge into the 1,000-square kilometre wilderness, where thousands of homeless people were still marooned tonight, starving and chilled to the bone by a wet mist.

About 200,000 people have lost everything in the floods. No one dares estimate the death toll.

AWAIT RESCUE
The little town of Adria still holds the limelight of the tragedy. About half of its 35,000 people, cut off since last Thursday, were expected to be rescued by tonight.

The rest, desperately short of food in spite of supplies parachuted from helicopters, faced their sixth night on their roofs or huddled on a shrinking piece of dry ground round the Cathedral.

Thousand more lives were imperilled today as the flood waters poured into the Adige River at Cavazzere and began to creep back toward Rovigo—the refugee centre which was evacuated on Saturday a few hours before the flood stopped at its gates.

About 10,000 people in Boara and other places on the Adige were ordered out of their homes today. They swelled the pitiful stream of refugees along the road from Rovigo to Padua and then to towns all over Italy.

On the northern and eastern outskirts of Rovigo, dykes were being blown and sand-bag defences raised to prevent complete isolation of this vital rescue centre.

The now danger to Rovigo brings the added menace of another union between the Po and the Adige, only a mile and a half away.

About 100 British and American soldiers from Trieste helped in piling sandbags and piloting rescue craft.

RELIEF FUNDS
While hundreds of million of lire flowed into funds started by the Vatican, the Red Cross, newspapers, the national radio network, political parties and dozens of private organisations, the Government decided to set aside 30,000 million lire for relief and reconstruction.

The Prefect of Rovigo Province tonight issued a decree accusing local Communists of deliberately sabotaging the rescue work.

The decree ordered the immediate dissolution of the Communist "Emergency Committee" working in the zone.

"The Committee has repeatedly sent the military authorities requests for help in certain places where there was found to be no necessity for it," the decree said.

This was done with the sole object of distracting the military forces put at the disposal of the Government authorities, the decree added.

The decree also accused the Communists of diverting food supplies ordered by the authorities to "certain well defined organisations." It charged that "false and tendentious rumours" had been deliberately spread and that measures had been taken which created "confusion, bewilderment and abuse" in the province, four fifths of which is under water.—Reuters.

Wrecked By Floods



Some of the wrecked houses at the village of Tavernerio, near Como Italy, where eighteen people lost their lives when a river overflowed and swept away five houses. The debris of one of the houses carried away by the torrent, together with rocks and logs, acted as a dam until the pent-up waters broke through and destroyed two other houses.—London Express.

Left-Wing Socialists Worried About Use Of Atomic Bomb

London, Nov. 20. Left-wing Labour members of Parliament pressed the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, today to demand a United States guarantee that atomic weapons would not be used in Korea without Britain's consent.

The matter was raised by Mrs. Barbara Castle, leading follower of anti-American labour rebel Aneurin Bevan, although Mr. Churchill tried to shut it aside as the House of Commons resumed its two-day foreign affairs debate.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, told Mrs. Castle that arrangements for the use of the atom bomb had not been changed since the Korean war started and were the same as existed under the Labour Government of Mr. Clement Attlee.

Mrs. Castle charged that a "dangerous mood is operating in the United States as a result of unsubstantiated atrocity stories."

EDEN'S ASSURANCE

Mr. Eden said that he did not think there was the slightest chance of the atom bomb being used in Korea.

He was making up a two-day debate on foreign policy.

Referring to misgivings expressed by Labour members of Parliament about the possibility of the atom bomb being used in Korea, Mr. Eden said he knew the circumstances of the conversation between the former Labour Premier, Mr. Clement Attlee, and President Truman on this subject last year.

Mr. Eden said the Conservative Government entirely endorsed what Mr. Attlee said on his return from his visit to Washington—that Britain would be consulted before the bomb was used.

"Members who are anxious about this can let their fears be at rest," he added.

THE ONLY BASIS

Earlier Mr. Richard Crossman, Labour, said the only possible basis of agreement between the Russians and the West was that the Russians should disarm the Eastern zone of Germany and the West should not go on arming Western Germany.

What happened in Germany in the next six or nine months would determine whether the world drifted into war or avoided it, he asserted.

The real issue was whether Germany should be unified by force or by agreement. Britain should build her defence not for the purpose of appeasing her enemies but for helping the only two nations capable of fighting—Turkey and Israel.—United Press and Reuters.

NEW CEASE-FIRE PLAN BY REDS EXPECTED

America's Crusade For Peace

LAUDED BY MR. TRUMAN

Washington, Nov. 20.

President Truman, in a speech here tonight, defended the US foreign policy as a "great crusade for peace," and warned the Republican Party that if it challenged him on foreign policies in the coming Presidential election it will be "overwhelmingly repudiated by the people."

The speech was made before the Women's National Democratic Club. The President made a special flight here from his vacation at Key West, Florida, for the speech.

The President appealed again as he has frequently for a bipartisan foreign policy, but warned the opposition if they challenged the Administration on this issue they will be playing "with dynamite."

Mr. Truman's attack seemed particularly to be aimed at Senator Robert Taft, Republican Presidential candidate who has begun to assail the President's overseas programme. Mr. Truman referred at one time in his speech to a "Republican Senator in Ohio" although he had not mentioned Senator Taft's name.

MORAL POSITION

Summarising the United States position, President Truman said, "One of the things that gives me the greatest pride in our moral position before the world. We are taking the lead in a great crusade for peace. We are giving our unflinching support to the United Nations because it is the world's best peace hope."

"We are striving mightily to build a firm structure of international law and order so that wars shall be no more."

"We are using our strength not to take advantage of the rest of mankind but to help them—help them to help themselves. We have halted the economic and social decline which has so gravely threatened the civilisation of Western Europe."

"We have thrown back the lawless aggression in Korea. We have curbed the creeping menace of Communist subversion that was attacking one country after another around the world. It is still too early to say exactly what the outcome of the great will be. But we can be sure that if we had not acted as we did, many of the countries free today would have long vanished behind the Iron Curtain to become slaves to dictatorship."

THE RIGHT COURSE

President Truman added, "If we followed this kind of course back in the years after the First World War—the Second World War could have been prevented. This time I believe deeply that we are following the right course and we can and will be successful in preventing another world conflict."

President Truman's speech was the first political appeal in some time and took this turn, in the opinion of many observers here, because the campaign for the November, 1952, Presidential election is already gaining momentum with great activity on the part of Senator Taft as well as manoeuvres by friends of General Dwight Eisenhower and other candidates.

President Truman held out to voters a vision of almost the Golden Age if the peace crusade is successful. He said, "If we are successful a great age—the age of great achievements for mankind—lies ahead of us. It is a wonderful picture. When I think about it I wish I am beginning my life all over again. Science and invention are opening up new possibilities simply fantastic."

"Atomic energy which is such a danger to the world now can bring marvellous benefits when it is turned to peace uses. Medical science is discovering new ways to improve health and cure disease. Scientists are constantly finding means to get more and better production from our farms and industries."

General Ridgway emphasised that Communist acceptance of the United Nations plan would not bring either a cessation of hostilities, a de facto cease-fire or even a slow-down in ground operations at this time.

"Cease-fire can result only upon mutual acceptance of a complete military armistice agreement," the statement said.

Important Pan Mun Jom Meeting

Munsan, Korea, Nov. 21.

Communist truce negotiators were expected to present their own cease-fire plan at a fateful armistice meeting today (Wednesday) or insist on revising an Allied proposal designed to halt fighting in Korea by Christmas.

The Reds promised to come back from a two-day recess with a reply to the United Nations Command's offer. The UN plan would end the fighting within 30 days on the present battle line if full agreement is reached on all armistice issues.

The 27th meeting of the joint cease-fire Committee was scheduled for 11 a.m. today at Pan Mun Jom.

The Reds asked for the delay after a 75-minute session on Monday in order to give the UN plan "more mature consideration."

Most observers were agreed the Reds were unlikely to adopt the Allied plan as written. They were expected either to propose revisions or come up with a new plan of their own similar to the UN proposal.

In essence, the Allied truce formula called for:

1. Hostilities until the full armistice is signed.
2. The present battle line as basis for a provisional buffer zone.
3. The provisional buffer zone to become permanent if full agreement is reached on other armistice issues within 30 days.
4. A new provisional line if the 30-day deadline is not met.

Reporting for the Communist side, Alan Winnington, London Daily Worker correspondent, said the Korean and Chinese Red delegation told the American truce team on Monday:

"If both sides make an effort, full armistice agreement could be concluded within 30 days of the settlement of item two (buffer zone) of the agenda."

Winnington's account was broadcast by Peking Radio.

However, both Peking and Pyongyang Radios opened up with hot blasts at the UN Command shortly after the Monday meeting ended. They quoted the Foreign Ministers of Red China and North Korea as authority for their statements.

China's Foreign Minister Chou En-lai came out with full endorsement of a Russian peace proposal made by Andrei Vyshinsky before the UN General Assembly meeting at Paris Nov. 8.

Vyshinsky called for a cease-fire along the 38th Parallel within 10 days and withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea in 30 days.

North Korea's Foreign Minister Pak Hon Yong followed Chou on Monday night with still another peace proposal. It called for withdrawal of foreign troops as Vyshinsky had, but was willing to settle for a cease-fire along the battle line.—Associated Press.

RIDGWAY'S WARNING

Tokyo, Nov. 21: The Chinese Communist radio indicated last night that the Red negotiators will accept the United Nations "truce by Christmas" challenge in Korea.

Even if the Reds accept the proposal, however, United Nations troops will continue fighting in Korea until a full armistice is signed, General Matthew Ridgway warned in a formal statement.

General Ridgway emphasised that Communist acceptance of the United Nations plan would not bring either a cessation of hostilities, a de facto cease-fire or even a slow-down in ground operations at this time.

"Cease-fire can result only upon mutual acceptance of a complete military armistice agreement," the statement said.

General Ridgway issued the statement with the obvious aim of discouraging over-optimism that a cease-fire either is certain or, necessarily, will come at the end of 30 days.

Still to be settled by the truce negotiators are such knotty problems as the exchange of war prisoners and supervision

Gen Festing's New Command

London, Nov. 20. The War Office announced today that the appointment of Lieutenant General Sir George Festing as General Officer Commanding, British troops in Egypt, has been extended for three months until April 15, 1952, when he will be relieved by Lieutenant-General F. W. Festing.—Reuters.

Buenos Aires Rocked By Explosions

Buenos Aires, Nov. 20. An Argentine Customs warehouse caught fire on Tuesday and Buenos Aires' port area was rocked by a series of explosions of stored chemicals, acids and solvents.

First reports said five persons had been treated for injuries received in the fire and explosions at hospitals near the port installations.

The nearby gasoline storage tanks of the Argentine Oil Monopoly apparently were not endangered two hours after the fire was reported.

Heavy black smoke covered the centre of Buenos Aires. Firemen were unable to approach the centre of the fire for two hours. Origin of the fire was not known.

Official sources said that because of the nature of the dangerous inflammable materials stored there, the Customs warehouse was isolated from the gasoline tanks. Moreover, the building was surrounded by heavy concrete bunkers. The fire, therefore, was limited to an area of about one city block.—Associated Press.

Mine Damages US Destroyer

Yokosuka, Nov. 21. The US Navy announced yesterday that the destroyer, Ernest G. Small, was damaged by a mine off Hungnam on October 7 while duelling with shore batteries.

Nine men were reported killed and 51 injured.

Rear-Admiral C. L. C. Atkinson Jr., Commander of the destroyer Flotilla One, awarded 31 Purple Hearts to the crewmen of the destroyer on Monday morning.—United Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

British Foreign Policy

MR Eden's speech to the House of Commons on Monday disclosed that the new Government does not intend to make radical departures in foreign policy. He was firm, but inviting, in his references to the Anglo-Persian oil dispute, leaving the door wide open for new discussions if the Persians so desire. He did lay down basic conditions, however: that the benefits of the country's oil industry should be fairly shared between Persia and those concerned with developing her oil resources and that compensation for nationalisation should be settled by agreement or arbitration. None can quarrel with these principles to guide any future negotiations. In the wider field of international problems, the British Foreign Secretary hinted at a new technique. He advanced the suggestion that Russia and the West should seek limited agreements, endeavouring at first to settle minor differences. If these could be composed he envisaged

greater possibility of finding common ground on major issues. Russia's reaction to the suggestion has yet to be manifested, but it may well be an approach that will appeal to the Kremlin. The solemn tone of Mr Eden's survey of the international situation cannot fail to impress the world. Neither he nor his parliamentary colleagues harbour any illusions about the difficulties of maintaining world peace or of reaching a truly international agreement on disarmament. Nevertheless, the voices of Mr Churchill and Mr Eden carry considerable weight in the world councils and because of this the British viewpoint can be expected to have a bigger influence in the future than it has possessed in the past. And Mr Eden has made it abundantly clear that the new British Government intends to make its full contribution to the consolidation of Western democracy which is the free world's greatest bulwark against Communist aggression.

Time For Great Adventure

TWICE in recent speeches Mr Winston Churchill has voiced expressions which it is doubtful if any British Prime Minister has felt compelled to use before. He said: "We must do our utmost to re-establish as quickly as possible our economic and financial solvency and independence," and, he also expressed the hope that in two or three years' time the mass of the nations will come to feel "that Britain stands erect again, calm, resolute and independent." That the primary aim of British policy should be the recovery of independence in this real meaning of the word is an arresting thought which reflects the measure of the nation's plight. Mr Churchill was entitled to put it thus, for he spoke the truth. Britain has reached a stage where all endeavours must be concentrated on true recovery, which is beyond, and undeniably more

important, than any palliative. With the nation almost equally divided upon methods, it will demand the highest qualities of statesmanship to steer the kind of resolute course which is required. Nevertheless, with a people like the people of Britain, it can be done. If it is true that they will accept unpalatable facts, it is equally true that they will respond to bold leadership which sets an attainable goal. The nation must take stock of its resources, not with the jaundiced eye of theorists, but with a new vision. The country must ask itself what wrong roads have been taken, what new roads of development and enterprise should be embarked upon, and what new spirit of co-operation and toil can be engendered at home. It is a period of adventure that lies before the British people if they are to recover what Mr Churchill calls their "stature and independence."



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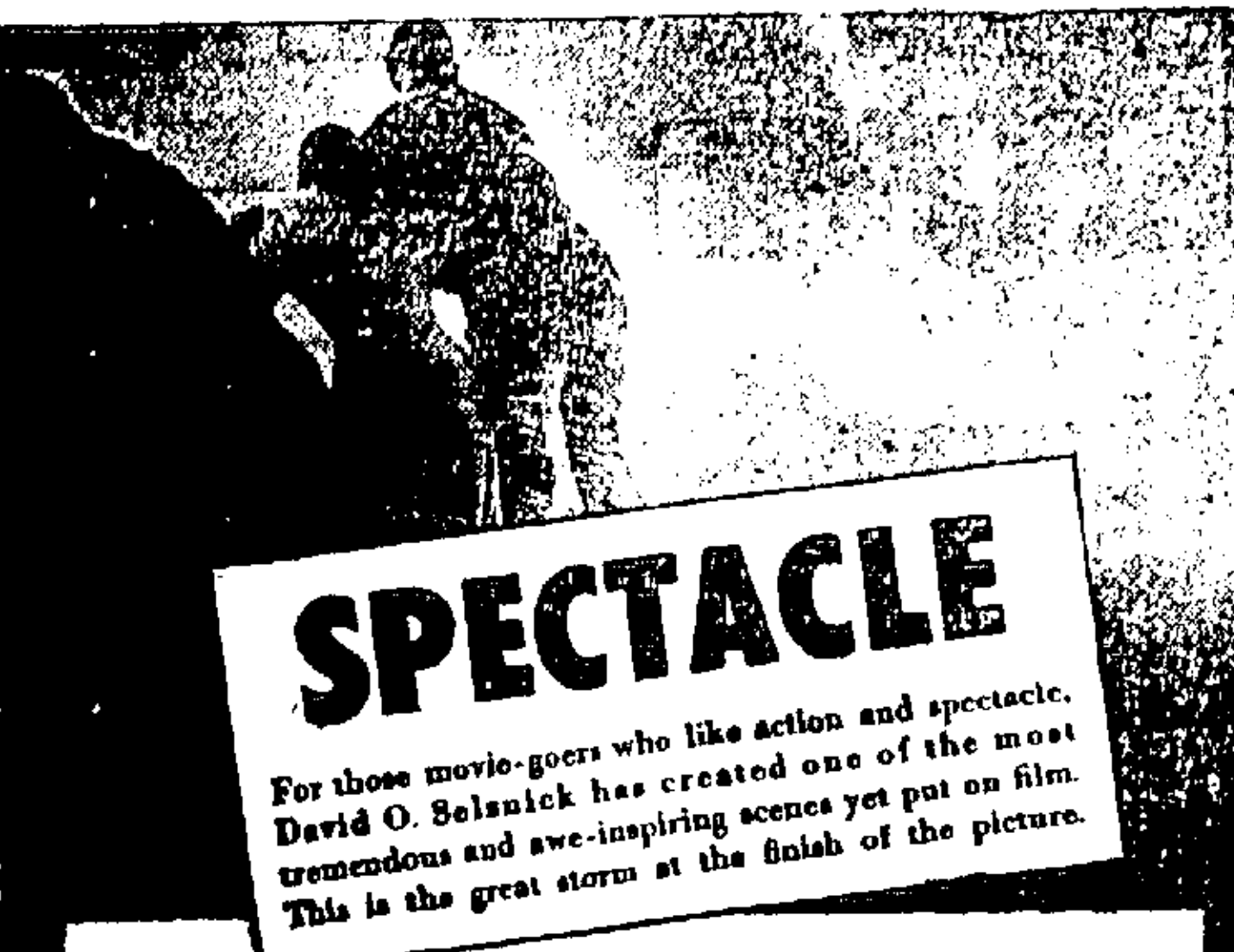
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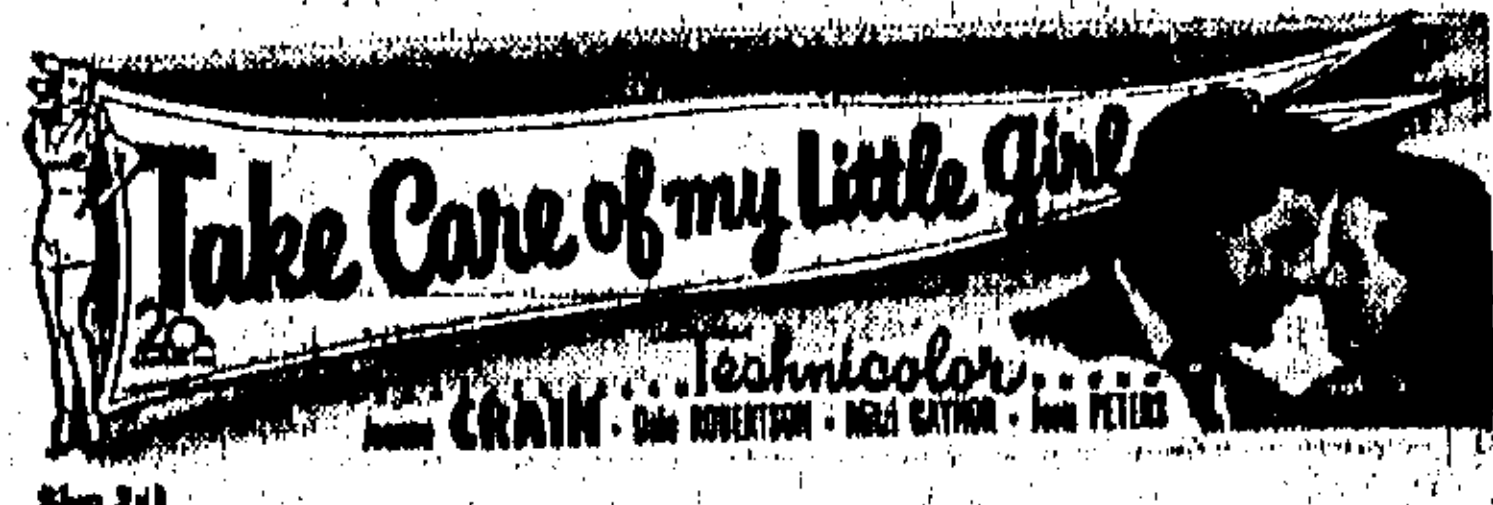
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RIFLES AMONG THE TEA CUPS



Pistols on the table among the tea cups at a family tea party must be a very rare sight, but this picture was taken at the Officers' Club at Fayid in the Canal Zone. Compulsory evacuation of several hundred British Service families has been almost completed. — London Express.

Real Australian Birthday For Elizabeth

Canberra, Nov. 20. Princess Elizabeth will have a real Australian birthday in Canberra next year. On her 26th birthday — April 21 — Commonwealth officials are planning a special present. It will be something like kangaroo skin rugs, opossum rugs or anything else which is typically Australian. — Reuter.

PARTISANS TO DRAW UP PLANS

Moscow, Nov. 20. The annual conference of peace partisans will be held in Moscow on November 27. It was announced today.

These conferences, with the participation of prominent representatives of the arts, sciences and labour, usually review the achievements of the peace partisans movement, and adopt a programme for the next year. Meanwhile, the Soviet Press has devoted considerable space to disturbances in the colonial world and especially the anti-British movement among Arabs.

The theme of Russian views is that these countries "see in the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies a great force which unites and consolidates all fighters for peace and could undermine plans by 'imperialist war-mongers'."

One such alleged plan—"the enslavement of Arab countries"—is discussed in a long Pravda article which, scolding the organisation of a Middle East command, said that the national liberation movement of Arab countries was growing by leaps and bounds and would reject all "the occupation armies of the self-styled Allies and will secure genuine independence." — United Press.

Cabinet Changes In Pakistan

Karachi, Nov. 20. Pakistan's Home Minister, Khawaja Shahbuddin, has been appointed Governor of the Northwest Frontier Province bordering on Afghanistan. The appointment brought these Cabinet changes: Mushtaq Ahmad, Minister of Education, becomes Home Minister and Minister of States and the Frontier; Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi becomes Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Refugees; and Dr. Mahmood Hussain becomes Minister of Kashmir Affairs. — Associated Press.

New Canadian Commissioner

Ottawa, Nov. 20. R. P. Kirkwood, 52, has been appointed Canadian High Commissioner to Pakistan, succeeding D. M. Johnson, 49, of Montreal, who recently was appointed permanent Canadian representative to the United Nations at New York. Mr. Kirkwood was Acting Charge d'Affaires of the Canadian Legation at Warsaw from April, 1947, until last February when he returned to Ottawa. — Associated Press.

British Approach To The

Kremlin Possible ENVOY'S ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW

Moscow, Nov. 20. Some foreign observers in Moscow believe that Britain's Ambassador is paving the way for an approach to the Soviet Union for solution of small limited problems, to find out whether there is any East-West area of agreement.

This would be in line with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's address to Parliament on Monday in which he indicated he thought there might be some hope for agreement in tackling the smaller problems first before attempting to reach accord on the major ones.

The new British Ambassador, Sir Alvaro Gascogne, evidently has been firmly establishing himself for the position of go-between should Mr. Eden wish to make such a move.

He appears to have been going out of his way to make personal visits and establish contact with all the senior members of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Sir Alvaro's diplomatic colleagues said this was an exception to the rule for incoming envoys in Moscow, and wondered whether it had any connection with Mr. Eden's hint that he thought old-established diplomatic channels might be the best way of settling differences.

TO SEE STALIN?

These observers say this is what might happen.

Sir Alvaro might approach the Russians with one of two "small or limited problems" and see what the Soviet reaction is.

Such an approach might be confined to British-Soviet issues, and such talks could be expanded if there was any progress.

It is still a hush-hush subject at the British Embassy, but it is known here that the Ambassador would like to see Prime Minister Stalin and may ask to see him before the end of the year. — Associated Press.

Britain Asks For More Aid

London, Nov. 20.

Britain revealed today that she has told the United States she wants a share of the financial aid under the new American Mutual Security Act.

The British decision to secure her share of the interim aid has been dictated by her present grave balance of payments position.

The current appropriation of the American Congress for the aid programme in the year 1951 to 1952 is \$6,000 million.

Of this sum \$1,000 million is set apart for economic aid.

As much as \$500 million may be transferred from the military to the economic allocation in case of need. It is for a share of the \$1,000 million that Britain has applied.

Mr. Richard Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has already discussed the matter with Mr. Averell Harriman, Administrator of the American programme, and the Finance and Economic Board of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in Paris has also been told that Britain wants aid. — Reuter.

MACARTHUR AGAIN UNDER FIRE

New York, Nov. 20.

A spokesman for General Douglas MacArthur said today that criticism by a House Democrat about his "policy" in taking in uniform "seems to be" down to the strange concept that it is non-partisan to defend policy, but highly partisan to criticize it.

Representative John W. McCormack, House Democratic Floor Leader, in a statement issued by his Boston office said: "It is about time General Douglas MacArthur took off his Army uniform when he is making Republican political speeches."

Mr. McCormack charged that the General had been making Republican campaign speeches ever since his address to the joint meeting of Congress.

Major-General Courtney Whitney, spokesman for MacArthur, said "When certain senior officers of the army have spoken in uniform in support of Administration policy, no such criticism has been voiced."

"It adds emphasis to the warning Gen. MacArthur so often has voiced of the efforts being made to control and even suppress free speech in this country," Gen. Whitney said.

"It is another striking example of the 'red herring' technique used so often by the Administration to meet public criticism rather than answering issues raised upon their merits." — Associated Press.

Sickness Delays UN Debate

Paris, Nov. 20.

The ill-health of an Egyptian delegate was today reported to have delayed United Nations discussion on Morocco.

Mahmoud Fawzi Bey, permanent Egyptian member, who was to ask the Assembly President, Mr. Padilla, for debating time, has been ordered to rest for two days by his doctor.

The Arab States claim that France is violating human rights in her North Africa protectorate. — Reuter.

General Franco In "Civies"



General Franco is not usually seen out of uniform but when visiting factories producing the Pegaso car he donned civilian clothes for the occasion. The car was one of the features of the Paris Motor Show. — London Express.

Britons Explain Unwillingness To Join Federation

Strasbourg, Nov. 20.

United States Congressmen here today heard how deeply Europe is split over the issue of unity through political federation.

Fourteen Americans, who are debating the problems of European unity with 20 leading members of the European parliaments in the headquarters of the Council of Europe, the unofficial European Parliament, listened to British and Scandinavian speakers explain why they could not join a European federation, and to the French disappointment over that attitude.

A British Conservative, Mr. Robert Boothby, said that Britain could not join such a federation because of "considerations of defence, our Commonwealth ties, and economic implications of the Sterling Area. If it ever came to a choice between Europe and the Commonwealth, over 90 per cent of our people would not hesitate. They would choose the Commonwealth."

He promised more support from the British Conservative Government for the Council of Europe than had been given it by the former Labour government.

Lord Layton, British Liberal Peer, said that Britain was not prepared "to hand over all our relations, or such measures of sovereignty involved, to an untried (European) parliament."

He declared, however, that Britain should join the Schuman plan for a European coal and steel pool and the proposed European Army to aid European unity developments.

Several American delegates—they include seven Senators and seven members of the House of Representatives—appealed to Europe to federate.

THE ONLY ROAD Representative Howard Smith (Democrat, Virginia) called for complete federation.

"You should not put the spotlight on difficulties but on the alternative to failure to form a strong Europe, which is the only road to peace."

Representative Walter Judd (Republican, Minnesota) said that if Britain and Scandinavia would not join a European federation the other countries should, at least, make a start.

"Go as far as possible with as many as possible," he said. He urged that the United States should use her influence to persuade the European countries to federate.

Mr. Paul Reynaud, former French Premier and leading

Federalist, complained that German Social Democrat Carlo Schmid, and Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian Socialist President of the Consultative Assembly (Lower House) of the Council of Europe, who both spoke this morning, had said in effect that they could not agree to a united Europe without Britain.

This seemed a hopeless situation but it had at least been clarified. — Reuter.

"Trial Of Century"

Brussels, Nov. 20.

Dr. Celestin Rinehard, once acclaimed as a hero of the Belgian Resistance, during the war, today denied having wittingly caused the death of a journalist who had denounced him as a collaborator with the Germans.

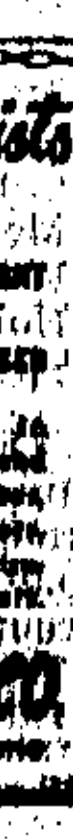
Today was the second day of the case—which Belgians call "The Trial of the Century"—in which Rinehard is being charged with murder, attempted murder and wartime denunciation of patriots to the Germans while posing as an underground worker.

Eight others are being tried with Rinehard, three on murder charges.

The journalist, Camille Deborgh, was shot dead in October, 1944, by Maurice Wautier, a 51-year-old resistance worker, who today admitted the killing.

The case is expected to last to the end of the year as 300 witnesses are being heard. — Reuter.

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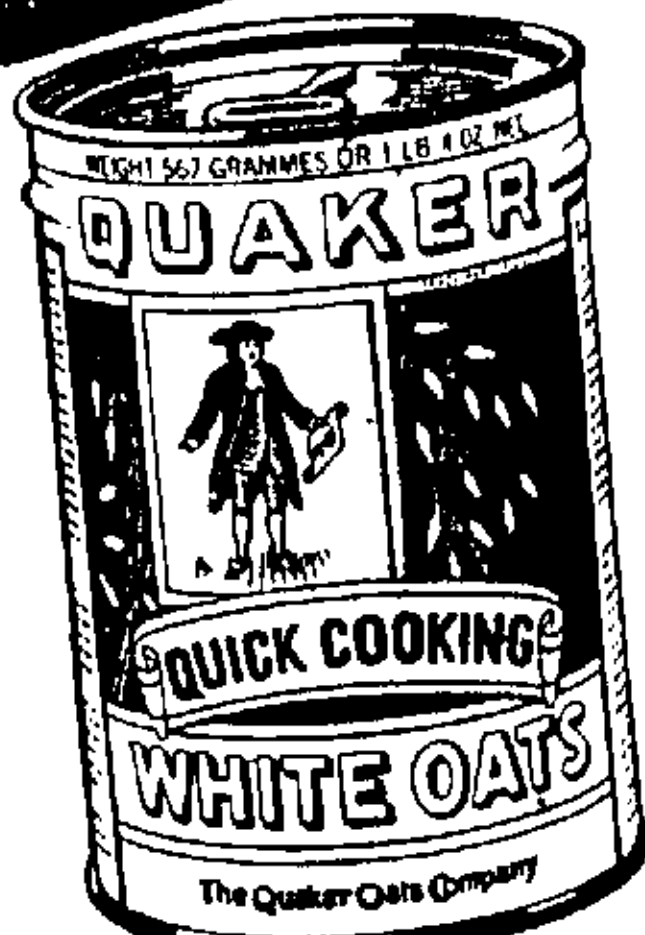


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How To Prepare a Delicious Breakfast!
Boil 2 cups of water. Add salt. When boiling, add 1 cup of Quaker Oats. Cook it, stirring, for 2½ minutes. That's all.



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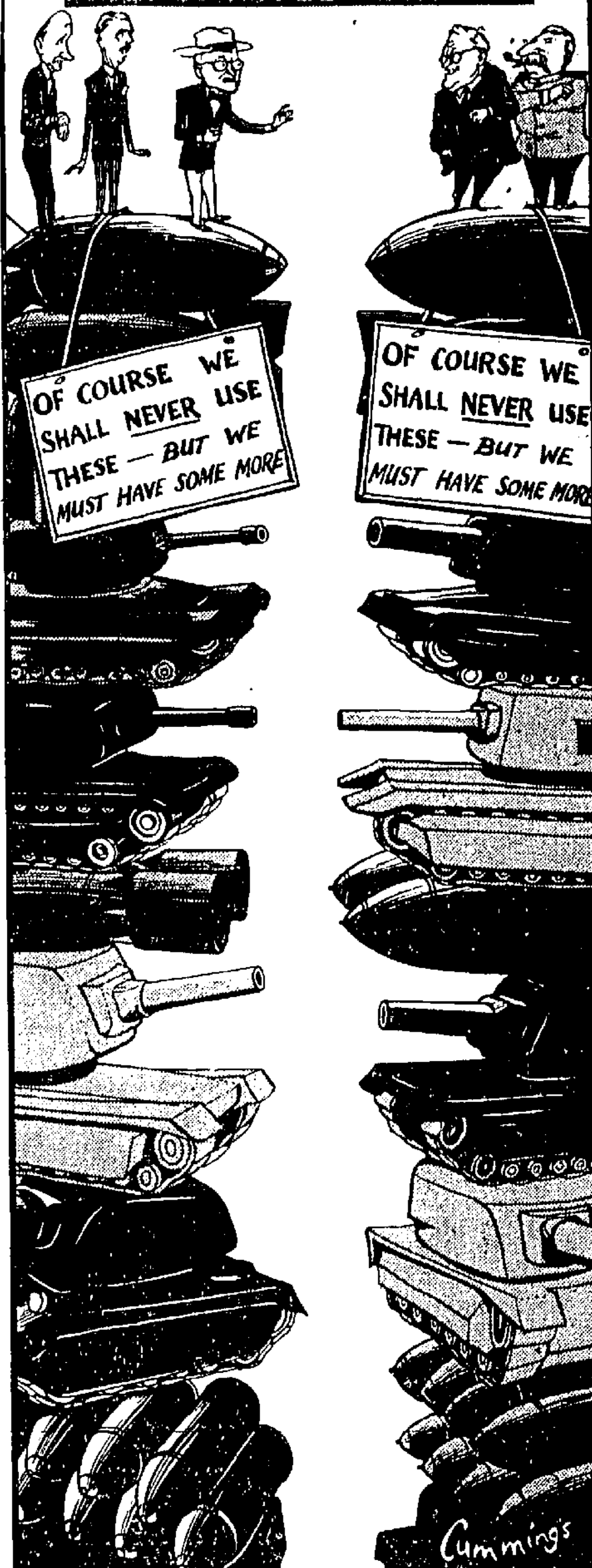
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ARMS ACROSS THE SEA



Mr. Vishinsky—don't you think we look a trifle absurd?
London Express Service

YUGOSLAV DILEMMA: COMMUNISM VERSUS FREEDOM

EVER since Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia shook off the chains of the new Soviet Communist imperialism and became a country at least partly open to foreign visitors, I have felt particular interest in two special aspects of the Yugoslav scene.

The first interest was in learning more of what a Communist State is really like. For, after all, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia started off in 1945 as a fully-fledged Stalinist satellite State, with one-party government—that of the Yugoslav Communist Party—with total censorship, secret police, people's courts and all the rest of the Communist repressive apparatus.

But since the time (about two years ago) when Yugoslavia turned to the West for economic aid and a measure of political co-operation, Marshal Tito and his ministers have realised that they could not keep their State hermetically sealed as before.

Discussion more open

VISITORS from the West have been admitted in growing numbers and, more important, Yugoslav ministers have begun to discuss their system of government more openly, and even to admit that they may have made mistakes. In this way they have given us some glimpses into the Communist way of governing, which may be one reason why Moscow is so wild with rage against them.

The second point of interest is this: how can a Communist State, which started off on a basis of totalitarian one-party government, evolve towards a freer and more democratic society?

Some light on both these points was thrown in a recent speech on the administration of the law in Yugoslavia delivered before the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party by

Aleksander Rankovic, Minister of the Interior. In his office, Rankovic has been chiefly charged with the task of rounding up Communist agents in Yugoslavia. According to his own figures—the sort other Communist States never reveal—in the three years since the break with Moscow 4,500 people have been given sentences for Communist activities.

But Rankovic is also the key man in the task of breaking up the original totalitarianism of Yugoslavia and introducing at least some genuinely democratic reforms. For both these reasons, probably he is the Yugoslav minister who, next to Tito, has most aroused unrestrained Communist rage. I have in front of me a recent copy of the official Communist journal, so ironically called "For a Lasting Peace for a People's Democracy," in which he is called "a bloody-handed butcher," "a killer embodying everything foul, brutal, mercenary and base," and other such appellations.

One need not bother with this senseless abuse. Rankovic's speech on the state of law in Yugoslavia, which I have mentioned, was in fact a very candid, reasonable and moderate survey. On the other hand, in enlarging our knowledge of the realities of Communist practice, his survey is of quite exceptional interest.

After all, in Western eyes the most obvious aspect of a Communist state is its brutal abuse of the processes of law. However Soviet justice might work in minor and somehow quite unpolitical cases, we know that wherever in the Soviet Union the individual is opposed by the almighty Communist Party and Soviet State, he becomes a victim without redress. We know this from the conduct of the notorious Moscow treason trials, and from the grim stories of

arrest without explanation, ceaseless drilling by the secret police and savage conditions in labour camps, brought back by those refugees from the Soviet Union.

Mr Rankovic's report brings out all these aspects of Communist law. He was mainly surveying the first three post-war years when Yugoslavia still belonged to the Stalinist bloc. Here are some of the defects he found, for instance, that many Yugoslav courts had been far too ready to describe minor cases of economic resources or damage to equipment as deliberate sabotage, and to punish them as such. This fits in with what happened in the Soviet Union. How well one remembers those mass "sabotage" trials of Soviet citizens which have been a feature of the Soviet system ever since 1934.

Then there was the tendency of Yugoslav Communist courts to equate any simple act of disobedience to some State body or regulation with "counter-revolutionary activity." Again, one remembers those countless Soviet citizens who have been charged with such "counter-revolutionary activity," and made to confess to it.

Remarkable admission

AS for the confessions, Mr Rankovic throws interesting light on Communist legal practice. In a remarkable admission, he said that in quite a few cases, Yugoslav courts had declared themselves satisfied with the confession of the defendant without finding out the material facts in the case. As for the way the confessions were obtained, Rankovic admitted that in many cases it had not been the court, but the office of the public prosecutor, which had carried out the entire investigation which the court had then simply accepted.

That also is familiar enough to those who have followed the course of Soviet trials. So is Rankovic's charge that various official Communist bodies exerted strong pressure on the courts and even gave advance "directions" on how cases should be tried and what punishments meted out. One remembers, as a parallel, how during Soviet trials the Soviet press and Communist Party meetings have clamoured for the severest penalties against the accused in advance of any court decision as to their guilt.

It is not surprising either that Rankovic also found that Communist courts had, as he put it, "worked mechanically," justifying their verdicts not by clear evidence but by "socialist explanations" or "leftist phrases," nor even that the evidence show.

for verdict of "guilty" was quite preposterous, as in one case he sentenced for alleged collaboration with the Germans even though he had spent the entire period concerned in a concentration camp.

To give one last example, it will also not surprise those who have studied the tyranny of the Soviet State towards its citizens, that Rankovic found that the average length of prison sentences imposed by Town Council Tribunals for quite unimportant infringements of the laws (the sort which in the West would probably result in some small fine) had been 60 to 70 days; or that in one case a man charged with having acted as a traitor against a local Communist Party chairman had been sent to prison for three years.

What of the future?

SO much for Yugoslavia's past. What of the future now that Yugoslavia is no longer a Stalinist but an independent Communist State? Will it be better? There are some signs of hope.

First of all, Rankovic did what no Stalinist minister has ever done—he admitted that the Communist State had often acted mistakenly and harshly towards its citizens. Secondly, as he said, these mistakes were partly the heritage of the war, which left Yugoslavia with far too few and inexperienced lawyers. Thirdly, he promised reforms. The judiciary, he said, was to be reorganised; in future only the courts, and not the public prosecutor, were to judge the evidence against the accused.

State and party institutions were not to exert political pressure on the courts. Private citizens were to have access to courts of appeal, even against State institutions. And so on.

Present basic dilemma

BUT can all these reforms bring Yugoslav justice nearer to the forms accepted in the West? This question is vital, for at the same time Rankovic still insisted that it was a task of Yugoslav judges to safeguard the Yugoslav "socialist revolution" not only against Communist agents but even against "remnants of the overthrown classes".

Here we touch on the present basic dilemma of the Yugoslav leaders; at one and the same time they want to maintain Communist one-party government and to make Yugoslavia freer and more democratic. Can this dilemma be resolved or will the Yugoslav leaders, if they want to progress, have to jettison not only their recent "Stalinism" but also their "Leninist" conception of one-party government? Time will show.

Sitting on the Fence....by

NATHANIEL GUBBINS

IN Ireland, where most people believe in fairies, Mr Macken, Limerick City manager, has admitted that the site of a housing estate on the Mound of Ballynanty Beg will have to be changed because of obstruction by leprechauns.

House gables built by council workers during the day were demolished, overnight by the little people.

That is why Mr Macken has stated officially "In order to give our people houses, we will have to give in to the fairies."

Those who know anything about fairies will understand that this was the only course open to Mr Macken.

★ ★ ★

If you oppose the fairies, they will not only turn your milk sour and cross your baby's eyes, but could easily turn you into a goat or a pig.

If you leave them alone, they will leave you alone; but if you ask for their help, you may find astonishing co-operation.

Therefore, Mr Churchill may regret one day his decision to appoint Mr Harold Macmillan Minister of Housing instead of his Uncle Nat Gubbins, who once met an authority on fairies and the Irish language.

According to this humorist, anybody bearing the name of Gubbins is a descendant of The Gobansoor (pronounced Gobban-saur), a gifted architect who later became a fairy not.

and passed with honour into Irish mythology.

The Gobansoor not only built the round towers of Ireland, which were once the storehouses of holy relics, but also built fairy castles overnight.

If Gubbins had been appointed Minister of Housing he would not have hesitated to ask help of his distinguished ancestor, and would probably have made him his Parliamentary Under-Secretary, ignoring jeers about nepotism.

Gubbins, assisted by The Gobansoor, could build houses between dusk and dawn with no trouble at all, at all.

Calling all fairies

AS a matter of fact, it might not have been a bad idea, in these difficult times, to appoint more fairies to Government posts instead of so many peers.

Although one hates to brag about one's family, The Gobansoor was also invoked for a good yield of butter during a shortage. If the people behaved themselves, he provided enough from nowhere for everybody.

This is more than Major Lloyd George could do from almost anywhere, whether the fairies behaved themselves or not.

Anybody who is not prejudiced against fairies can see that. The Gobansoor would have been more useful as assistant to the major than Dr Charles Hill, who is only mortal.

With the Gobansoor as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, butter would be off the ration tomorrow. Without boasting, I daresay my ancestor could have done the same with meat, bacon, cheese, and eggs.

If they had appointed him Minister of Health, he would have given us his lovely magic ale instead of nasty medicine, cutting the cost of free drugs by millions of pounds, and making us all well and happy.

On the other hand, if too many people thrived too long on his ale, increasing the cost of old age pensions, he could turn all the old folk into pigs, save more millions, and provide enough pork for everybody by feeding one half of the nation to the other.

Perhaps the Prime Minister will think this over.

How to do it

A CORRESPONDENT has asked a columnist how to write a column.

The columnist has replied, tersely, "Be ahead with your stuff—always."

Which isn't a great help if you are just beginning and haven't any stuff to be ahead with.

If the beginner would like some advice from a veteran, here it is:—

Writing a column, or even a masterpiece, is so simple that you'll laugh when I tell you the secret.

It means no more than having the right ideas, choosing the right words and arranging them in the right order. Shakespeare adopted this method with remarkable success.

When the technique has been grasped, all you have to do is to buy a pad of paper and a pencil and start writing.

But don't spend a lot of money on a typewriter, desk, and a reference library until you are sure that other people, apart from yourself, like your column.

★ ★ ★

Assuming that some other person (say your mother) likes it, send it to a newspaper (but not to me) and see what happens.

If it comes back, don't be discouraged. Only by trial and error will you learn.

Buy another pad of paper, perhaps another pencil if you've been over-writing, think up some new ideas, choose some different words and arrange them in a different order.

Then, whether your mother likes it or not, tear it up.

Kipling said the art of writing was tearing it up. Perhaps he was thinking of somebody like you.

If you're still feeling dodged about it, buy another pad of paper (and another pencil, just for the hell of it) and have another shot.

This time use fresh ideas and different words in an entirely new arrangement, such as planting on the right like the Chinese. I doubt if it will make much difference.

But if even your mother can't take it in this form, give up the idea altogether and become a publisher.

—(London Express Service)

AMERICAN COLUMN:

HELENE CHANGES HER TUNE

FROM R. M. MacCOLL

NEW YORK.

THE Saga of the American Woman has had a sprightly new chapter written into it.

Little Helene Adler was hailed as a child prodigy on the 'cello when she was six years old in Cincinnati.

Not satisfied with this achievement, she turned to singing. She made her professional debut at 16, and later sang with the New York Philharmonic and the New York and Cincinnati Symphony Orchestras.

Her musical career went its triumphant and colorful way, and then, in 1932, came marriage to Jack Elsemann, director of a New York machine export firm.

Suddenly, last August, Elsemann died. What was to happen to the firm? "I'll take over," announced Helene firmly. And so the musician plunged into the world of business.

"It's a strange new world all right," says Helene. "But I've always been a 'quick study,' so this isn't taking long to learn."

THE American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators comes up with a name for a 20th-century disease that is often fatal and always dangerous.

It is "tenague." This is a cross between tension and fatigue and L. S. Harris, executive secretary of the organization, says, in Washington, that it may be playing an all-important part in the growing toll of traffic deaths.

ROBERT MITCHELL has unburdened himself on the horrors of life as a Hollywood star.

"People are always yelling 'Pretty Boy' at me, and I'm supposed to like it. They wake me up in the middle of the night, banging on my door. They call me on the telephone and ask me who I think I am. Somebody's always trying to start something. And they all think I'm rich. But you have no idea how many people I have to support."

A NEW YORK newspaper produced a 320-page issue, the biggest in the history of small-page papers in the city.

FRIGHTENING indications of the extent to which radio and TV going-on air—inflicting the minds of America's young: when Broadway TV man Sam Levenson took his little nephew for a walk in the country and the little lad spotted "his" first rainbow, he piped: "Ooie, what does that advertise?"



Gordon's
Stands Supreme

Distributors—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB
ELEVENTH RACE MEETING
Saturday, 24th November, 1951

There are 8 races. The First Race will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race will be run at 2.00 p.m.
Through Tickets (8 Races—\$10.00) may be obtained at the Comptroller Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor, Telephone House, also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Pearce Memorial Cup" 1952.

Through Tickets reserved for this Meeting but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday 23rd November, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.
To avoid congestion at the Club's Office at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at—

5 D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong
or
382 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TOTALISATOR

The attention of Totalisator Investors is drawn to the following rules—

Dividends will be paid on the winning and placed ponies as declared by the Stewards when the "All Clear" is given. The "All Clear" signal will be indicated by a white light and/or a white sphere at the Totalisator Tower. BACKERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO DESTROY OR THROW AWAY THEIR TICKETS UNTIL AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAS BEEN EXHIBITED.

Totalisator Tickets should be examined and checked before leaving the Selling Counters as mistakes of any description cannot be rectified later.

Cash received in respect of Dividends should be checked before leaving the Pay-Out Counters as no claim for short payment of the value of tickets presented can be entertained once Investors have left the Counters.

All winning tickets and tickets for refunds must be presented for payment at the Race Course on the day to which they refer, but none will be paid later than one hour after the time for which the last race of the day has been scheduled to be run.

In no circumstances will any Dividends be paid or refunds made unless a ticket is produced. Payment will NOT be made on torn or disfigured tickets.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary at Telephone House, on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills, etc.

Only a limited number of badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will be on sale at the Race Course. The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 11.00 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. The Treasurers' Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st Floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN ETC., WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.
MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

Owing to the congestion in the Members' Betting Hall and at Booths adjacent to Hokes in the Coffee Room, Box-holders and Members are requested to ensure that their servants make use only of the Public Betting Hall. Military Police will be posted at various points in the enclosure to ensure that this regulation is adhered to.

By Order,
H. Miao,
Secretary.

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

DON'T WASTE WATER

SUCCESSFUL CHANGE OF OFFENSIVE TACTICS WINS 3-1 FOR HALSINGBORG

By "SPIV"

A successful change of offensive tactics and a solid defence earned the visiting Halsingborg Swedish Soccer XI a 3-1 win over the Hongkong Combined Chinese yesterday, and with it an unbeaten record in their 1951 Hongkong visit. They defeated the All-Hongkong team by 5-1 and drew with the Hongkong Selection 1-1 in the other matches.

Yesterday's game, featured again by innumerable missed chances, was watched by a capacity crowd, including His Excellency, the Governor. There was, however, a constant flow of thrills in the great number of goalmouth melees.

Held to a goalless draw in the first half, the Swedes exploited the blank space behind their opponents' left-back and left-half to the full in the second half. Two almost identical goals came within the short space of the opening ten minutes of the second half from this move, which was helped in no small measure by the Hongkong defenders' weakness with the left foot.

Five minutes from the resumption a good square passing movement initiated by Swedish inside-right Sven-Ove Svensson from midfield brought the ball to outside-left Bengtsson who had in the meantime moved across, giving the Swedes an extra forward in the inside-right position.

Bengtsson neatly tipped the ball into the blank space for the right-winger to cut in, take the ball within point-blank range and let loose a sizzling grounder past the goalkeeper. A well-thought out move, perfectly executed! Five minutes later it was a centre-half lob into the blank space that was snapped by the right-winger with a lightning run to the goalmouth. This time goalkeeper Cheung Koon-hing managed to stop the ball, but could not hold it.

The Swedish inside-right, Svensson, took the rebound with a first-time shot, which

deflected off Soong Ling-sing, struck the upright and rolled into the goal.

HONGKONG'S GOAL

Hongkong reduced the arrears to 1-2 in the 15th minute of the second half, mainly through the efforts of Szeto Man and Chan Ka-sau.

Szeto Man, who came into the game in the second half in place of Lee Tai-fai, who was moved to the inside-right berth vice Lee Yuk-tak, sent in a neat high forward centre, catching both the opposing centre-half and left-back covering the goalmouth.

Well positioned to receive the pass, about three yards in front of the two defenders, Chan headed the ball between them just under the cross-bar, past the outstretched hands of the goalkeeper.

The Swedes' third goal came during the last few minutes of play from a corner kick taken by their right-winger. Rushing forward into the inside-right position, left-winger Bengtsson headed the ball backwards across the goalmouth to give his inside-right, Ake Jonsson, the opportunity of putting it past the goalkeeper with another header.

Once again as in the last two games, defence held the spotlight. Yesterday, however, the Swedes had in both their international stars, Karl Svensson in goal and Hans Malmstrom.

Svensson was not given many opportunities to exhibit his prowess, but the few occasions in which his firm and confident handling of the ball was seen were enough to stamp him a goalkeeper of high calibre.

Malmstrom shows extraordinary speed for full-back and plays an excellent positional game.

BOTTLED UP

Even the usually fast Mok Chun-wah found himself bottled up yesterday. With the three halves putting up as capable a display, the Swedish defence presented an almost impassable bulwark.

Clearly evident again yesterday's game was the weakness in their forward line and particularly in their shooting, and but for that brilliant change of tactics they might have still been labouring at their opponents' goalmouth.

Outstanding among them was the inside-right, Sven-Ove Svensson, whose tireless defensive tackles and offensive feeding passes and dash kept the forward line together. Left-winger Sylve Bengtsson was another prominent forward and, successfully, carried out schemed instructions that gave his side two good goals.

Against such a good defence the inability of the Hongkong Combined Chinese to score

more than one goal was excusable, despite the missed attempts, but against a forward line that was not functioning too smoothly the three goals scored against them were about two too many allowed by the defence. Had the right-half followed the left-winger right across they would have saved the first goal and possibly the third goal. Chiu Chor-wing did do that later but it was then too late.

THE TEAMS

Hongkong Chinese: Cheung Koon-hing; Hau Yung-sang, S.S. Nien (Lai Wal); Chiu Tso-wing, Soong Ling-sing, Tong Sheung; Lee Tai-fai (Szeto Man), Lee Yuk-tak (Lee Tai-fai), Chang Kar-sor, Au Chi-yin, Mok Chung-wah.

Halsingborg: Karl Svensson; Hans Malmstrom, Gerhard Andersson, Bertil Karlsson, Sten Appelrot, Sven Ekling, Per Arne-Nilsson, Sven-Ove Svensson, Sven-Erik Westerberg, Ake Jonsson Sylve Bengtsson.

West Indies Tourists Defeated

Sydney, Nov. 20.
A fighting innings of 114 by Roy Marshall could not save the West Indies from their third successive defeat in Australian tour when they were beaten by New South Wales by 24 runs today.

Victory seemed in sight for the tourists when, soon after tea, they needed only 81 runs with six wickets in hand and 100 minutes left for play.

Then, for the second time in the match, all-rounder Keith Miller came to his side's rescue and completely altered the course of the game. After catching Walcott at mid-wicket, he took two wickets for six runs to end with four for 48.

The last West Indies wickets tumbled and the side were all out for 355 which, although their highest in first class matches so far, was not enough, following their first innings of 134, to pass the home team's 238 and 274 for three declared.

Marshall was at the wicket for three hours and two minutes for his 114 which included 13 fours. It was the highest score yet made by a West Indian in a first class match on the tour, and the stand of 108 between Marshall and Clyde Walcott (54) was the first century partnership.—Reuter.

CLAYTON BEATS O'SULLIVAN

London, Nov. 20.
The British Featherweight Boxing Champion, Ronnie Clayton, put an end to the immediate Championship hopes of Danny O'Sullivan, the former British Bantamweight Champion, when he beat him at the Royal Albert Hall, London, tonight in a 10-round non-title bout.

O'Sullivan retired at the end of the fifth round with a badly damaged nose which Clayton cut open in the opening round. It was clear from the outset that Clayton had the measure of his opponent when it came to punching power.—Reuter.

NEARLY SCORED AGAINST OWN SIDE



The Hongkong Combined Chinese goalkeeper, Chiu Chor-wing, nearly scored a goal against his own side in yesterday's match against Halsingborg.

The score was 0-0 and the picture was taken just at the start of the second half. In attempting to deflect over the bar a high free-kick into the goalmouth, he mistimed the ball, which struck the crossbar. The ball is seen rebounding, but fortunately for him, Hau Yung-sang (in foreground) was there to eventually clear it. — China Mail Photo.

Why Don't We See British Experiments In Soccer?

Asks IVAN SHARPE

Why don't we see British experiments in Soccer? Since the first world war, the only new moves we have introduced are the long throw and this third-back business.

Are we old-fashioned? Mark well what is happening in other countries, and first listen to the man who twice led Italy to capture of the World Cup, Vittorio Pozzo:

"Continental teams can read English football like an open book, as your players behave in international games absolutely the same as in League games: same style, same moves, same tactics, same tendencies—all on one pattern."

"New tactics to upset the opposition are now the feature of football on the Continent, where you seldom come across two teams playing the same way."

Pozzo calls the Austrian system the Two Centre-half-backs Plan, operated by Cowirk (centre-half) and Gernhardt (centre-forward), to whom I referred last Sunday. It will be seen at Wembley that the Austrian centre-half attacks more than he defends, and the centre-forward defends more than he attacks. Does it pay?

'FLYING BACK'

James Scoullar, Scottish international of Portsmouth, who not only played against the Austrians in Vienna last May, but also toured South America, says: "The Austrians are the finest team I have ever seen."

Experiments? Billy Garbutt, formerly of Woolwich Arsenal and Blackburn Rovers, writes from Genoa to say: "Italian football is improving. They try out all kinds of tactics. They are mostly concentrated on defence, but some are very interesting."

"Some clubs have now a fourth back playing behind the other three. A 'Flying back' they call him."

PRECIOUS POINTS

Why don't we see British experiments? Because League clubs aren't take the risk of losing points. Points are too important.

A most praiseworthy scheme was worked out by Mr George B. Horridge, chairman of the Bury club, along with Norman Bullock, then manager at Gigg-lane. They thought so much of it that the plan was printed by the Bury chairman in a copyright booklet, marked "Strictly Private and Confidential."

Bury tried this system when the Football League resumed after the war. In the first match, on August 31, 1946, they defeated Fulham 7-2 at Gigg-lane. The venture was not always so successful, of course, and Bury could not keep it up because

some of the people running the club thought they had not the talent to make it pay.

"A club cannot do anything nowadays in case it loses a point," Mr Horridge said to me in releasing the plan for publication. So pressing is competition—self preservation.

Bury put on a private practice match to show me the G Plan. It ends the defensive W formation, and puts the accent on attack.

Well, here it is. The G Plan needs three attacking half-backs, including wing-halves who can join the forward-line when required.

So, omitting the goalkeeper, I have altered the team and formation that played for England against Ireland into a G Plan side.

Full-backs
Ramsey, Barras, Smith
Half-backs
Wright, Johnston, Watson
Forwards
Finney, Lathouse, Phillips, Medley

The three full-backs defend. The three half-backs can therefore attack. "There are thus six defenders and seven attackers," say the sponsors.

When the right flank (Finney and/or Lathouse) attacks, the left-half (Watson) moves up to outside-left with left-back Smith covering-up as necessary.

When the left flank attacks, Wright moves up to outside-right to complete the five-man forward-line.

This, it is claimed, "provides a 12th man... by using the player least likely to be in the game at a given moment."

The three half-backs can attack wholeheartedly because they still have three full-backs in the rear.

Men to fill the attacking centre-half position are few at the moment. But they can be made.

Johnston could do it because he is an attacker. So could Froggatt of Portsmouth, and Forbes of Arsenal. In fact, under this system Forbes, and Charles of Leeds United, might become the greatest players in the land.

Billy Wright could be a tip-top centre-half-back of this type.

and Meeulay of Fulham would wish to start his career over again. Likewise Don Welsh, now manager of Liverpool.

12-MAN TEAM

It is claimed for the G Plan that: This ready rushing-up of reinforcements to the attack "outnumbers opponents." It is equal to playing 12 men. It introduces numberless variations in combination, yet is no more exhausting, as forwards do not fall back.

Clubs should try it, at practice. I have all the details in the little brown book.

The G Plan is not advanced as a world-beater. But I do say it's welcome because, in British football, the need for points, points, points has overridden experiment. As football's professors or back-room boys we've lost the world lead.

Americans Beat S. China Before Record Crowd

The Stewart-Chevrolet basketball team completed their triumphant series in the Colony at Caroline Hill yesterday when they defeated South China by 62 points to 38. The match was witnessed by the biggest crowd of the series.

In the first quarter, the visitors led by 16-8 and at half-time by 38-23. In the third quarter the Stewarts forged ahead to lead by 55-28 and ended up with a tally of 62 to 38.

At the conclusion of the match, the visiting team were presented with medals by Mr C. J. Shek, Chairman of the Hongkong Basketball Association, in appreciation of their splendid play.

The following are the results of previous matches here: Stewart-Chevrolet beat Chung Sing 67-24; beat Lau Sing 87-28; beat Chi Lik (Independents) 77-38; beat Chinese XI 80-52; beat Combined Hongkong 88-48; beat Combined Hongkong 88-48.

Mervyn Rose Beats Savitt

Sydney, Nov. 20.
Dick Savitt, of Orange, N.J., and Tony Trabert, of Cincinnati, two of U.S. Davis Cup tennis stars, were knocked out of the New South Wales tennis tournament to-day, but two other Americans, Vic Selkass and Ted Schroeder, entered the semi-finals.

Selkass, of Philadelphia, ousted Trabert 6-2, 6-3, 7-5. Savitt was eliminated by Mervyn Rose, Australian Davis Cupper, 6-0, 6-1, 2-6, 7-5 and 6-4.

Schroeder, on the brink of defeat, had to stage a brilliant comeback to beat Ken McGleeson, another Australian Davis Cupper, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5 and 6-2.

In the doubles final, Mervyn Rose and Frank Sedgman, Australians, defeated Sven Davidson and Stuart Pearson, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5 and 6-2.

CCC Tennis Championship Fixtures

The programme for Craigie-gower Cricket Club annual tennis tournament matches for Sunday are as follows:
Men's doubles championship (10.30 a.m.)—No. 1 Court—J. Kwai & S.K. Wong v. Hui & H.K. Tong; No. 2 Court—R.O. Baker & R. C. Fung v. Fung & Chan.
Ladies' singles championship—No. 1 Court—Miss Rose Rutherford v. Miss V. Fowler.
Men's doubles handicap—No. 4 Court—A.W.L. Soave & G. Tai v. I. Soong & T. Chan.
Men's doubles championship (1.30 p.m.)—No. 1 Court—H. Lee & L. Lee v. H. Norman & D. Leonard.
Men's singles championship—No. 2 Court—J. Kwai v. H. Hui & R. C. Fung v. Chan.
Ladies' singles handicap—No. 3 Court—Miss Rose Rutherford v. Miss V. Fowler.





CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"SINKIANG"	Hongkong	10 a.m. 24th Nov.
"HUPH"	Keelung	10 a.m. 24th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	Noon 24th Nov.
"SHANGHAI"	Keelung	5 p.m. 28th Nov.
"HANYANG"	Keelung	10 a.m. 30th Nov.
"TUNING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 30th Nov.
"KWEIANG"	Keelung	10 a.m. 1st Dec.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	Noon 1st Dec.
"SINKIANG"	Keelung	5 p.m. 1st Dec.
"HUPH"	Keelung	10 a.m. 10th Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 22nd Nov.
"HUPH"	Keelung	25th Nov.
"SHANGHAI"	Keelung	25th Nov.
"HANYANG"	Keelung	20 27th Nov.
"TUNING"	Keelung	28th Nov.
"KWEIANG"	Keelung	2nd Dec.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 6th Dec.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"SINKIANG"	Hongkong	29th Nov.
"HUPH"	Keelung	30th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	8th Dec.
"SHANGHAI"	Keelung	8th Dec.
"HANYANG"	Keelung	26th Nov.
"TUNING"	Keelung	28th Nov.
"KWEIANG"	Keelung	4th Dec.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5th Dec.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"ASTANAX"	Hongkong	22nd Nov.
"CLYTONUS"	Hongkong	24th Nov.
"PATROCLUS"	Hongkong	6th Dec.
"ATLAS"	Hongkong	7th Dec.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
"ASTANAX"	26th Nov.
"CLYTONUS"	5th Dec.
"PATROCLUS"	11th Dec.
"ATLAS"	15th Dec.
"ASTANAX"	23rd Dec.
"CLYTONUS"	5th Jan.
"PATROCLUS"	12th Jan.
"ATLAS"	17th Jan.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.

S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.

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DE LA RAMA LINES

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"BATAAN"	20th Dec.
"DONA ALICIA"	25th Dec.

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"AGAMEMNON" 12th Dec.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

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Hongkong to London (via India)	9.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 5.45 a.m. Wed. Sat.	10.00 a.m. Wed. Sat. 1.00 p.m. Thurs. Sun.
Hongkong to Hongkong	9.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 5.45 a.m. Wed. Sat.	10.00 a.m. Wed. Sat. 1.00 p.m. Thurs. Sun.
Hongkong to Hongkong	9.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 5.45 a.m. Wed. Sat.	10.00 a.m. Wed. Sat. 1.00 p.m. Thurs. Sun.

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ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENWYVIS"	do	27th Nov.
"BENVOULICH"	do	on or abt. 19th Dec.
"BENCLEUCH"	Japan	26th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via B.N.B.	28th Dec.
"BENRINNES"	U.K. via Singapore	18th Jan.
"BENVENUE"	U.K. via Singapore	20th Jan.
"BENVOULICH"	Japan	28th Jan.

SAILINGS

SHIPS	TO	DEPARTS
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	22nd Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	Avonmouth, Havre & London	2nd Dec.
"BENVOULICH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Dec.
"BENCLEUCH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Hamburg, Antwerp & Hull	20th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	Glasgow & Avonmouth	31st Dec.
"BENRINNES"	Avonmouth, Havre & London	24th Jan.
"BENVOULICH"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Hamburg & Hull	20th Jan.
"BENVENUE"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Hull	27th Feb.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham & Port Sudan.

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1932 Annual Return Forms on

sale at S. C. M. Post.

NOTICE

CHINA LIGHT & POWER
COMPANY LIMITED

Notice To Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of China Light & Power Co., Ltd. intend to recommend at the Annual General Meeting a final dividend of 60 cents per share, free of tax, on fully paid shares in respect of the year ended 30th September, 1951.

Dividends will be paid on a pro rata basis in respect of partly paid or bonus shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. A. WOOD,

Secretary & Chief Accountant.

Hongkong, 20th Nov., 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "ASTANAX"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between 10 a.m. and Noon on November 22 and 23, 1951, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, November 20, 1951.

PETER MOK

HIM YICK HONG

MACAO

MANUFACTURERS'

REPRESENTATIVE

Agent for

AUSTIN CARS

M.V. LEE HONG

China Mail Distributor

33 RUA V.P. ARCOS

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES per
BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE
m.s. "TALLEYRAND"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 22nd November, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd November, 1951 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th November, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES per

"BENCLEUCH"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown, where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Carmichael and Clarke, at 10 a.m. 24th November, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 24th November, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 28th November, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

(CHINA) LTD.,

Agents.

Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1951.

VOLUNTEER
LABOUR
BATTALIONS

Nairobi, Nov. 20.
Kenya will raise volunteer labour battalions for the Suez Canal Zone to ease the manpower shortage caused by resignations and the intimidation of Egyptian workers, the Government announced today.

The force will be called the East African Pioneer Corps and may eventually total several thousand men from Kenya and Uganda. The corps will have its own medical units and will be led by European former officers and non-commissioned officers. All will be volunteers. They will serve for two years with a possible maximum extension of six months.

The Government said that the corps would not prejudice the country's labour resources of the Colony—United Press.

CYPRIOTS VOLUNTEER

Nicosia, Nov. 20.
So far four thousand Cypriots have registered for serving with the British forces in the Suez Canal Zone, an official spokesman stated here today.

Of these 250 have already gone there and another 700 have been approved, he added.

The remainder are being tested.

Another group will sail to

Fayid early next week, he said.

—Reuter.

CAR PLANT TO
PRODUCE JETS

New Brunswick, Nov. 20.
The Studebaker Corporation has formally opened its new \$4,000,000 assembly plant—but it will be producing jet engines instead of automobiles.

The plant was planned as an Eastern assembly depot for Studebaker cars, but the company says it now will be devoted to making parts for the J47-S23 turbo-jet engines for an indefinite period. The assembly of the jet engines will be at Studebaker's South Bend, Indiana, plant.—Associated Press.

P&O B.I. E&A
COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER /FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CHUSAN"	2nd November	20th November
"CORFU"	15th November	17th December
"CANTON"	13th December	14th January

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards

Leaves Hongkong

Due London

"CANTON"

22nd November

23rd December

"CHUSAN"

4th December

31st December

"CORFU"

21st December

21st January

"CANTON"

15th January

18th February

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards

Due Hongkong

From

"SINGAPORE"

21st November

London & Continent

"SOMALI"

11th December

—

"TREVISE"

20th December

—

Homewards

Leaves Hongkong

For

"SINGAPORE"

11th December

London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

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from Japan

for Singapore

"TAIREA"

due 5th Dec.

from Japan

for Singapore

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OBRA"

due 30th Nov.

from Karachi

Bombay, Colombo

Singapore

"ORNA"

sails 1st Dec.

from Japan

for Singapore

Penang, Hongkong

Colombo, Bombay

Karachi

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"

sails 20th Nov.

for Auckland

Wellington, Port

Chalmers, Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"FELIX ROUSSEL" Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Marseilles
"HAR HAREM" Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Japan
		Homeward For
"MONKAY" Dec. 4	Dec. 5	N. Africa & Europe
"FELIX ROUSSEL" Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Manila, Saigon & Suez
"BASTIA" Dec. 16	Dec. 17	N. Africa & Europe

* passengers & freight
† freight for Saigon, Port Said, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

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NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "LEXA MAERSK"	Nov. 30
M.S. "ANNA MAERSK"	Dec. 16
M.S. "LEISE MAERSK"	Dec. 31

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "LEISE MAERSK"	Dec. 5
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK"	Dec. 20
M.S. "OLGA MAERSK"	Jan. 6

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EXCHANGE RATES IN NEW YORK

Canada (dollar)	US\$ 0.95 1/2
England (sterling)	2.32 bid
France (franc)	2.35 asked
Switzerland (franc)	2.22
Sweden (krona)	2.79 1/2
Denmark (krone)	2.80 1/2
Norway (krone)	2.80 1/2
Finland (markka)	4.29
Belgium (franc)	2.32
Holland (guilder)	2.32
Italy (lira)	2.32
Spain (peseta)	2.32
Portugal (escudo)	2.32
Greece (drachma)	2.32
Turkey (lira)	2.32
Japan (yen)	2.32

New York Sugar Futures

World sugar futures closed today 3 to 7 lower, with sales totalling 114 contracts.	
Contract No. 6 closed 1 to 2 lower, with sales totalling 68 contracts.	
Contract No. 4 (world)	
January (1952)	4.75 asked
March	4.74
May	4.73
July	4.72
September	4.71
Spot	4.70
Contract No. 6 (2000 traded)	
March	5.20 traded
May	5.18 bid
July	5.16
September	5.14
Spot	5.12

New Air Service

New Delhi, Nov. 20.
An air service between Afghanistan and India is expected to begin tomorrow. It will be operated by the Indian line from Amritsar (India) to Kabul (Afghanistan) via Peshawar. Pakistan is understood to have objected to flights over her western frontier.—Reuter.

Titanium Extraction Discovery

New York, Nov. 20.
A young student at Columbia University has developed a method that may solve an urgent defence problem and give the nation an abundant supply of a critical metal now scarce.
It was announced today that Arthur Kerbeck, Jr., has solved the problem of extracting titanium economically in large quantities at a time when the Government has stated that the armed forces need at least 10 times as much of the lightweight metal as the country produces.
Mr. Kerbeck discovered his process during research for a doctoral dissertation at the School of Engineering.
Although details of the process have not been released, Mr. Kerbeck said an electrolytic method is used to obtain titanium from titanium oxide compound, commonly found in nature.
Titanium has a high melting point which makes it valuable because of the heat created by friction at supersonic velocities reached by modern aircraft. A pound of titanium now costs \$5.—United Press.

RESTRICTION ON BUILDING

Tokyo, Nov. 20.
The Japanese Cabinet today announced plans to restrict the construction of large non-essential buildings.
The move follows protests by the Philippines Government that luxury structures were being erected in Japan when the Japanese Government claimed that it could not afford large-scale reparations payments.
Japanese officials admitted today that the rapid building of entertainment centres was creating an unfavourable impression among foreigners here.
The Cabinet will appoint a committee to review applications for non-essential building construction.—Reuter.

Oil Man's Denial

Rome, Nov. 20.
Texas oilman Glenn McCarthy denied today reports in the Egyptian Press that he had signed an agreement to invest \$10,000,000 in the National Petroleum Company of Cairo.
He said that the report sounded like a "plant" and did not contain a word of truth.—United Press.

POLITICS RULE MARKET

Rubber Prices Affected By Korea News

Danes Discuss Trade Pact With Russia

Copenhagen, Nov. 20.
Denmark is negotiating a trade pact with Russia valued at \$6,000,000 kroner. Russia has offered 80,000 tons of oats, 20,000 tons of rye, 10,000 tons of wheat and 12,000 tons of oil-cakes in exchange for Danish butter and meat.
Russia wants these by January 1 but Denmark is seeking to cut the proportion of meat and to postpone deliveries until early Spring.
Russia has told Denmark that she can have further supplies in exchange for ships.—Reuter.

INFLATION PRESSURE EASING

Washington, Nov. 20.
The Commerce Department reported today some easing of inflationary pressures within the United States.
A survey of recent business conditions by the Department said the easing feature of the business situation in recent months has been the slower pace of consumer spending.
"Directly and indirectly this suggests that the inflationary pressure emanating from the continued rapid growth of the Government deficit programme and further expansion of private business investment in new plants and equipment," the survey said.
"It has been of profound importance in arresting, at least temporarily, the general price rise which characterised the earlier phases of the mobilisation effort."

The Department said the reduced volume of consumer purchases during the past half year was an aftermath of two buying sprees in the earlier months of the Korean conflict.

High production, larger business inventories and price controls led to the stabilisation of consumer prices and eliminated the psychological factors which had caused a rush of forward buying.—United Press.

Increase Urged In Wool Output

Boston, Nov. 20.
Stepped-up American wool production to meet the nation's needs, and the opening of more Western grazing lands for wool growing, were urged today by Harold A. Bishop, retiring President of the Boston Wool Trade Association.

At the same time, Mr. Bishop said, after a year of wide price fluctuations in the industry, "evidence of the stability which all desire for the restoration of confidence."

Mr. Bishop and President-elect Ralph J. Kettle pointed out at today's annual meeting of the Association that wool growing had fallen sharply in the United States so that now the country raises only enough for a third of its consumer needs.

Mr. Bishop said that "wool growers in this country produce 200,000,000 pounds less wool (annually) than was produced a decade ago."

"This," he said, "is the prime cause of any wool question we might have today."—Associated Press.

British Loan For Jordan

London, Nov. 20.
Negotiations here for a British loan to Jordan are progressing satisfactorily, a usually reliable source said here today.
The source added that the two Jordan Ministers who have been negotiating for the loan since November 12 are hopeful about successfully concluding the talks shortly.
The Jordan Ministers are Sulaiman Fakhri Bakar (Trade) and Sulaiman Fakhri Tuqan (Agriculture).—Reuter.

Factors Tending To Depress Levels In London

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Nov. 20.
Despite growing anxiety about the situation in Malaya following week-end reports that the terrorists are trying to extend their campaign of intimidation among rubber workers, the trend of rubber prices on the London market has continued downward, and today's "spot" price shows a further decline to 41d.

This is the lowest level reached this year.
A market expert told me today that the market is "ruled by politics."

"If the papers say negotiations in Korea are going better, the price goes down. It's as simple as that," he added.

The market takes the view that in any case the present price of rubber is too high. Stockpiling is still a considerable market factor, tending to keep prices up, but despite conflicting reports it is felt that these purchases must soon end.

London dealers take differing views of a report from America that private buying of rubber may be permitted again soon. Some dealers believe that is an indication that the strategic stockpile is nearing its target while others believe it may mean the United States authorities are dissatisfied with the present rate of buying and wish to step it up by allowing private buyers to return to the market.

In view of a report today, however, that the U.S. Government may lower its official buying prices for rubber, the former view seems nearer the truth.

Another factor tending to keep prices down—not only for rubber but other Sterling Area commodities—is the growth of confidence in the Pound, which makes speculation less profitable.

Market opinion is that notwithstanding a deterioration on the political front can now prevent the price of rubber falling still further before it becomes stabilised at a lower level.

The dependence of the rubber and tin markets on the vagaries of American buying policy has caused renewed criticism in London financial circles.
The "Manchester Guardian" city editor, reflecting the present trend of opinion, says the huge dollar deficit of the Sterling Area in the third quarter and in October has clearly been aggravated by the decision of the United States Government to monopolise tin and rubber imports.

He is particularly critical of American policy regarding tin purchases. Referring to the stoppage of all tin purchases for stockpiling until the metal is available "at fair and reasonable prices," he asks "Has the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (the United States import monopoly) stopped to think that Britain is forced by the U.S. Government policy to buy cotton at 44 cents which costs less than 10 cents to produce?"

So far as rubber is concerned the U.S. authorities seem to regard a price of 43 to 45 pence a lb. as reasonable. Now that the price has fallen below this level, American stockpiling purchases may be stepped up, and yesterday's substantial purchases in Singapore may mark the beginning of a new round of buying.

But so long as "peace rumours" continue to circulate, London dealers feel there is little to maintain prices at their present level.

SINGAPORE MARKET

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:	
Number 1 rubber, per lb.	139-139 1/2
November	138-139 1/2
December	137-138 1/2
January (1952)	136-137 1/2
Number 2 rubber,	134-135 1/2
November	133-134 1/2
December	132-133 1/2
January	131-132 1/2
Number 3 rubber,	130-131 1/2
November	129-130 1/2
December	128-129 1/2
January	127-128 1/2
Black strap	125-126 1/2
No. 1 pale crepe	147-148 1/2

London, Nov. 20.	
Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:	
Number 1 rubber,	139-139 1/2
in cents per lb.	138-139 1/2
November	137-138 1/2
December	136-137 1/2
January (1952)	135-136 1/2
Number 2 rubber,	134-135 1/2
in cents per lb.	133-134 1/2
November	132-133 1/2
December	131-132 1/2
January	130-131 1/2
Number 3 rubber,	129-130 1/2
in cents per lb.	128-129 1/2
November	127-128 1/2
December	126-127 1/2
January	125-126 1/2

New York Cotton Quotations

New York, Nov. 20.	
Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows:	
Spot	43.70 nominal
December	43.00
March (1952)	42.55-43.00
May	42.40
July	41.65
October	39.45-39.50
December	38.77 nominal
March (1952)	38.66 nominal
May	38.05

NEW ORLEANS MARKET	
Spot	42.35
December	42.02
March (1952)	42.45-42.47
May	42.22-42.23
July	41.00-41.08
October	39.16 bid
December	38.05
March (1952)	37.48 bid
May	36.85

Bond Market In NY

New York, Nov. 20.
Japanese bonds were again the speculative favourites in the foreign dollar group in the bond market today. Most of them gained slightly.

Japan 5 1/2s were up 1/4 at 86 1/2, Orient Development 5 1/2s up 3/4 at 67 1/2, and Tokyo Electric Light 5 1/2s up 1/4 at 87 1/2. But the Japan 8 1/2s slipped 1/4 at 95.

The greatest resistance to otherwise widespread tendencies in the market was shown by the Foreign Dollar section.
United States corporate prices declined all along the line, softening under mild selling pressure. Some rails and utilities were off a point or two, but the majority of losses were in fractions.
U.S. Government bond losses were small for the long-term Treasury issues in over-the-counter dealings. The short term lens held steady.—Associated Press.

Australian Gold Policy

Canberra, Nov. 20.
Prime Minister Menzies said in a statement today that Australia is permitting the sale of industrial gold at premium prices in accordance with the International Monetary Fund's recent decision.
The Government would consult industry on methods of implementing the decision.—Associated Press.

Trade Account Transferred

Tokyo, Nov. 20.
The Japanese Government will assume control of the Japan-Indonesia account as from December 21 next.
The American occupation authorities today signed an agreement for the transfer of the account, which they control, to the Japanese Government.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BONDS IN LONDON

London, Nov. 20.	
Japanese bonds	
4 1/2% (4s. of 1950)	60 1/2
5 1/2% (4s. of 1951)	61 1/2
6 1/2% (4s. of 1952)	62 1/2
7 1/2% (4s. of 1953)	63 1/2
8 1/2% (4s. of 1954)	64 1/2
Consols	113 1/2

The billion-dollar Ford Motor Company has reported to the Massachusetts Tax Commissioner an increase of \$120,742,000 in its total assets last year—from \$1,848,849,000 on December 31, 1949, to \$1,969,591,000 on December 31, 1950.—Associated Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$173,250. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions—

SHARES BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS		
HSK Bank	1680	
East Asia	120	
INSURANCES		
Union	770	
Underwriters	510	

DOCKS, ETC.	
N. P. Wharf	6.90
Provident	14
Wheelock KD 33 1/2	35

LAND, ETC.	
HK Hotel	51
HK Land	52
Humphreys	500 @ 12 1/2

UTILITIES	
Traction	16.40 16.70 500 @ 16.60
C. Light (O)	9.35 9.50
C. Light (N)	6.25 6.45
C. Light (B)	6.25
Electric	22 1/2
Electric (B)	21 1/2 21.40 200 @ 21 1/2

INDUSTRIALS	
Cement	18.10 18 1/2 2000 @ 18.20
	500 @ 18.20

STORES, ETC.	
Dairy	18 1/2 18.40 3700 @ 18 1/2
Watson	25 1/2

COTTONS	
Ewo	3.80 4.10

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, Nov. 20.

Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:

Wheat—price per bushel	
Spot	2.56 1/2
December	2.58 1/2
March (1952)	2.61 1/2-2.61
May	2.57 1/2-2.58
July	2.48
Corn	
Spot	1.93 1/2
December	1.91 1/2-1.92
March (1952)	1.94 1/2-1.95
May	1.93 1/2-1.94
July	1.93 1/2
Rye	
December	2.02
March (1952)	2.05
Oats	
December	1.00-1.00 1/2
March (1952)	1.01 1/2-1.02
New York four—per 200 lbs. sack	\$12.25—United Press

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Nov. 20.
The tin market was quiet this morning. Turnover was 70 tons, none for cash.

Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:
Spot tin, buyers 990
Spot tin, sellers 995
Business done at 995
Three-months tin, buyers 995
Three-months tin, sellers 997 1/2
Business done at 998-995
Settlement 992 1/2
—United Press.

CANADIAN SALES OF GOLD

Toronto, Nov. 20.
Only a few thousand ounces of gold have been sold by Canadian mines since sales of the metal have been opened to a free market but inquiries have been coming in and mining sources believe further actual sales are not far off. The gold brought \$39.30 per ounce net.

Inquiries are for gold bars at 22 carat fineness.—Associated Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:
U.S. Dollars (per \$1) 6.83
Sterling (per £1) 15.61
Indonesian guilders (per 100) 29.00
Siang (per 100) 1.81
Singapore (Straits) 1.81
FIO plastics (per 100) 13.025

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Vessel	From	Arrives	Sails	For
"J. L. VUONENBACH"	San Francisco	Nov. 23	Nov. 23	Straits
"TRADE WIND"	San Francisco	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	San Francisco & Los Angeles
"ATAMBA DEAR"	Straits	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	San Francisco & Los Angeles via Kobe
"CHINA PRIDE"	San Francisco	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	San Francisco & Los Angeles via Yokohama

For full particulars call United States Lines Co., General Agents, Queen's Building, Tel. 28190.

ROYAL PACIFIC ENTERPRISE

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
1st Dec.	"THIBODAS"	Japan
1st Dec.	"STRAAT MALAKKA"	Japan
2nd Dec.	"TITJALENGKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
5th Dec.	"VAN HEUTSZ"	Japan
6th Dec.	"RUVS"	S. America, Africa & Singapore
7th Dec.	"TRIGELBERG"	Japan
7th Dec.	"TASMAN"	Penang, Belawan Deli & Singapore
7th Dec.	"TASMAN"	Japan
30th Dec.	"RUVS"	Japan

SAILINGS TO

Date	Ship	To
22nd Nov.	"THIBODAS"	Java Ports & Macassar
23rd Nov.	"STRAAT MALAKKA"	Manila, Singapore, E. & S. Africa & South America
6th Dec.	"TITJALENGKA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
7th Dec.	"VAN HEUTSZ"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan Deli
9th Dec.	"TASMAN"	Japan Ports
10th Dec.	"TRIGELBERG"	Singapore, Africa & S. America
28th Dec.	"RUVS"	Japan Ports
	"TASMAN"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan Deli

General Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship
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